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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 09/088,217 | 06/01/1998 | MASAYUKI MOROTA | B208-960 | 1472 |

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EXAMINER

HANNETT, JAMES M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2612

DATE MAILED: 02/12/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 09/088,217 | Applicant(s) MOROTA ET AL. |
| | Examiner James M Hannett | Art Unit 2612 |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.

 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

 - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.

 4a) Of the above claim(s) 10,20 and 30 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

 6) Claim(s) 1-9,11-19 and 21-29 is/are rejected.

 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

 10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 June 1998 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

 If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

 a) All b) Some * c) None of:

 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

 * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

 a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____. | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____. 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |
|---|---|

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 12/03/2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As for the argument stating that Kawai et al teaches on Column 14, Lines 23-30 that states the changing of the tilt angle of the camera is performed by dragging the tilt line from right to left and vice versa along the horizontal direction of the screen, the examiner notes that the statement that Kawai et al teaches on Column 14, Lines 23-30 that the changing of the tilt angle of the camera by dragging the tilt line from right to left and vice versa along the horizontal direction of the screen, is incorrect. Kawai et al depicts in Figure (13a) a representation of a camera and states on Column 14, Lines 23-30 that "when an arbitrary point (e.g.. a point A) on the tilt line is dragged in a direction to approach or to separate from the camera icon, the tilt angle is changed, In this embodiment, when the Point A is dragged in a direction F in fig. 13A or 13B, the tilt angle is changed upward; when the point A is dragged in a direction f, the tilt angle is changed downward."

Figures 13a and 13b are oriented in such a way on the page as to make the direction of (F and f) to be in the horizontal direction from left to right. However, the orientation of the camera is not limited to being oriented in the system as depicted on Figures 13a and 13b. Kawai et al depicts in Figure 14 that the orientation of the camera depends on the current condition of the pan direction. The Camera (42-6) is clearly not oriented in a way as to make the direction line (155) move in the horizontal direction during a tilt operation. It is clear that if the camera (42-6) was oriented in a pan direction so that the line (154) was vertical, the direction that the tilt line

(155) would move to change the tilt angle would be in a vertical direction moving up and down relative to the screen. Furthermore, the direction of camera (42-6) shown in Figure 14 requires that the direction of the tile line be moved in both a horizontal and vertical direction since its angled direction contains both a horizontal and vertical component.

Priority

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Japan on 10/6/1997. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the Hei 09-152307 application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-9, 11-19, and 21-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by EP 0 715 453 Kawai et al.

As for Claim 1, Kawai depicts in Figure 2, a map window for displaying a map. Kawai teaches in the abstract that along with a map, icons or first camera index display means indicating the positions of cameras are displayed on the map so that the directions of the cameras can be identified on the map. Kawai further depicts in Figures 14, 13a, 13b and discusses on Column 12, Lines 35-44 a second camera index on the map (155) to display a second camera index indicative of the current state of tilting direction. Kawai et al depicts in Figure 14 that the orientation of the camera depends on the current condition of the pan direction. The Camera (42-

6) is clearly not oriented in a way as to make the direction line (155) move in the horizontal direction during a tilt operation. It is clear that if the camera (42-6) was oriented in a pan direction so that the line (154) was vertical, the direction that the tilt line (155) would move to change the tilt angle would be in a vertical direction moving up and down relative to the screen. Furthermore, the direction of camera (42-6) shown in Figure 14 requires that the direction of the tile line be moved in both a horizontal and vertical direction since its angled direction contains both a horizontal and vertical component.

Kawai depicts in Figures (1 and 2) and teaches on Column 7, Lines 1-12 that the system includes a camera input selector (32) and video capture device (34) within a communicating device or camera operating unit (20) adapted to receive an image picked up by the selected camera and output the image to the image window (44)

As for Claim 2, Kawai teaches in Figures 13a, 13b, and on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that by dragging a tilt line indicator (155) the tilting direction of the selected camera can be controlled. Kawai and teaches on Column 7, Lines 1-12 that the communicating device or camera operating unit (20) controls the functions of the cameras.

In regards to Claim 3, Kawai teaches in Figure 14 and on Column 12, Lines 38-43 that in response to selecting the camera icon on the map display, symbols depicting a pan direction line, zoom lines, and tilt line are displayed.

In regards to Claim 4, Kawai depicts in Figure 14 an icon comprised of lines (152), (153), (154), and (155). Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that the tilt line (155) indicates the current state of the tilting direction.

As for Claim 5, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that the tilt line (155) indicates the current state of the tilting direction.

As for Claim 6, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 19-26 and in Figure 13a and 13b that an isosceles triangle is formed by the two zoom lines having the point C as the start and the base of the triangle is the furthest distance the tilt line can travel. Therefore, the controllable range of the tilt line is limited to the intersection of the two zoom lines and at the end point of the two zoom lines corresponding to the downward most direction and upward most direction. Furthermore, the location of the tilt line indicates the current tilting direction of the selected camera.

In regards to Claim 7, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 and depicts in Figures 13a and 13b that the tilt line can be dragged or scrolled in a direction to approach or separate from the camera icon. Therefore, the action of dragged a tilt line along the centerline corresponds to the actions of a scroll bar. Furthermore, the tilting direction display means or the tilt line (153) is arranged to perpendicularly intersect the centerline. The location of this intersection on the centerline indicates the current image pickup direction in the vertical direction.

In regards to Claim 8, Kawai teaches in Figures 13a, 13b, and on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that by dragging a tilt line indicator (155) the tilting direction of the selected camera can be controlled. Kawai and teaches on Column 7, Lines 1-12 that the communicating device or camera operating unit (20) controls the functions of the cameras.

As for Claim 9, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 and depicts in Figures 13a and 13b that the tilt line can be dragged or scrolled in a direction to approach or separate from the camera icon. Furthermore, the tilting direction display means or the tilt line (153) is arranged to

perpendicularly intersect the centerline (or scroll bar). The location of this intersection on the centerline indicates the current image pickup direction in the vertical direction.

As for Claim 11, Kawai depicts in Figure 2, a map window for displaying a map. Kawai teaches in the abstract that along with a map, icons or first camera index display means indicating the positions of cameras are displayed on the map so that the directions of the cameras can be identified on the map. Kawai further depicts in Figures 14, 13a, 13b and discusses on Column 12, Lines 35-44 a second camera index display means (155) to display a second camera index indicative of the current state of tilting direction on the map. Kawai et al depicts in Figure 14 that the orientation of the camera depends on the current condition of the pan direction. The Camera (42-6) is clearly not oriented in a way as to make the direction line (155) move in the horizontal direction during a tilt operation. It is clear that if the camera (42-6) was oriented in a pan direction so that the line (154) was vertical, the direction that the tilt line (155) would move to change the tilt angle would be in a vertical direction moving up and down relative to the screen. Further, the direction of camera (42-6) shown in Figure 14 requires that the direction of the tile line be moved in both a horizontal and vertical direction since its angled direction contains both a horizontal and vertical component.

As for Claim 12, Kawai teaches in Figures 13a, 13b, and on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that by dragging a tilt line indicator (155) the tilting direction of the selected camera can be controlled.

In regards to Claim 13, Kawai teaches in Figure 14 and on Column 12, Lines 38-43 that in response to selecting the camera icon on the map display, symbols depicting a pan direction line, zoom lines, and tilt line are displayed.

In regards to Claim 14, Kawai depicts in Figure 14 an icon comprised of lines (152), (153), (154), and (155). Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that the tilt line (155) indicates the current state of the tilting direction.

As for Claim 15, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that the tilt line (155) indicates the current state of the tilting direction.

As for Claim 16, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 19-26 and in Figure 13a and 13b that an isosceles triangle is formed by the two zoom lines having the point C as the start and the base of the triangle is the furthest distance the tilt line can travel. Therefore, the controllable range of the tilt line is limited to the intersection of the two zoom lines and at the end point of the two zoom lines corresponding to the downward most direction and upward most direction. Furthermore, the location of the tilt line indicates the current tilting direction of the selected camera.

In regards to Claim 17, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 and depicts in Figures 13a and 13b that the tilt line can be dragged or scrolled in a direction to approach or separate from the camera icon. Therefore, the action of dragging a tilt line along the centerline corresponds to the actions of a scroll bar. Furthermore, the tilting direction display means or the tilt line (153) is arranged to perpendicularly intersect the centerline. The location of this intersection on the centerline indicates the current image pickup direction in the vertical direction.

In regards to Claim 18, Kawai teaches in Figures 13a, 13b, and on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that by dragging a tilt line indicator (155) the tilting direction of the selected camera can be controlled.

As for Claim 19, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 and depicts in Figures 13a and 13b that the tilt line can be dragged or scrolled in a direction to approach or separate from the camera icon. Furthermore, the tilting direction display means or the tilt line (153) is arranged to perpendicularly intersect the centerline. The location of this intersection on the centerline indicates the current image pickup direction in the vertical direction.

Claim 21 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 11 (since claim 21 is substantively equivalent to claim 11).

Claim 22 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 12 (since claim 22 is substantively equivalent to claim 12).

Claim 23 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 13 (since claim 23 is substantively equivalent to claim 13).

Claim 24 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 14 (since claim 24 is substantively equivalent to claim 14).

As for Claim 25, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that the tilt line (155) indicates the current state of the tilting direction.

As for Claim 26, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 19-26 and in Figure 13a and 13b that an isosceles triangle is formed by the two zoom lines having the point C as the start and the base of the triangle is the furthest distance the tilt line can travel. Therefore, the controllable range of the tilt line is limited to the intersection of the two zoom lines and at the end point of the two zoom lines corresponding to the downward most direction and upward most direction. Furthermore, the location of the tilt line indicates the current tilting direction of the selected camera.

In regards to Claim 27, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 and depicts in Figures 13a and 13b that the tilt line can be dragged or scrolled in a direction to approach or separate from the camera icon. Therefore, the action of dragging a tilt line along the centerline corresponds to the actions of a scroll bar. Furthermore, the tilting direction display means or the tilt line (153) is arranged to perpendicularly intersect the centerline. The location of this intersection on the centerline indicates the current image pickup direction in the vertical direction.

In regards to Claim 28, Kawai teaches in Figures 13a, 13b, and on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that by dragging a tilt line indicator (155) the tilting direction of the selected camera can be controlled.

As for Claim 29, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 and depicts in Figures 13a and 13b that the tilt line can be dragged or scrolled in a direction to approach or separate from the camera icon. Furthermore, the tilting direction display means or the tilt line (153) is arranged to perpendicularly intersect the centerline. The location of this intersection on the centerline indicates the current image pickup direction in the vertical direction.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M Hannett whose telephone number is 703-305-7880. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:00 pm M-F.

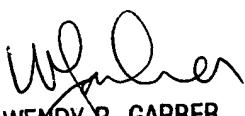
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on 703-305-4929. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-842-9314 for After Final communications.

Art Unit: 2612

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to customer service whose telephone number is 703-308-6789.

James Hannett
Examiner
Art Unit 2612

JMH
January 28, 2003


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